

Ferns of Jamaica

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The island of Jamaica has long been one of the paradises of the world for the fern collector. Here all the elements essential to a luxuriant fern growth seem to occur in just the right quantities. A constant supply of heat and moisture and an altitude ranging from sea-level to 7428 feet have resulted in the development of a large number of species.

The island is approximately 150 miles from east to west and 50 miles from north to south. A ridge of mountains runs from east to west through the center of the island and it is among these mountains that the greatest number of ferns are found. In my brief visit to Jamaica in the winter of 1916, my fern collecting was chiefly confined to the mountainous regions of Cinchona and Hollymount.

Cinchona is the name given to a vast tract of land, ranging in altitude from 4500 feet to 6100 feet, embracing a portion of the Blue Mountain Range slightly to the northwest of Blue Mountain Peak. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Jamaican government some years ago to introduce quinine (Cinchona) here. This was one of the tropical stations of the New York Botanical Gardens for some years. At the time of my visit it was unoccupied and the Director of the Public Gardens very kindly placed the several well-built buildings, including a laboratory, at my disposal.

Sir John's Peak, situated in the reservation, is the second highest mountain in the island. The trail leading from the buildings at 4900 feet altitude, to the summit, passes in part through dense, moist forests and in part skirts the sides of mountains through territory exposed to the sun's rays. At times the trail runs along windward slopes where conditions are particularly

favorable to fern growth; at other times it follows the leeward slopes. On the trunks and branches of trees in the moist forests masses of *Polypodia* and *Hymenophylla* hang down, while various species of *Diplazium* and *Asplenium* are found as terrestrial plants. On the leeward slopes and in open situations *Polystichum struthionis*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Histiopteris incisa*, *Pityrogramma calomelaena*, as well as various species of *Dicranopteris* and *Lomaria*, occur. Tree-ferns, some of them reaching thirty feet in height, are common.

The three mile road to Morce's Gap in general resembles the more open portions of the trail to Sir John's Peak. Deep ravines, however, frequently occur and these are filled with a varied assortment of ferns. The trail gradually works its way to the windward side of the ridge, where another very fruitful region is found. Tree-ferns are particularly abundant at Morce's Gap.

In making the descent from Cinchona to Papine (about fifteen miles distant and at an altitude of about 1000 feet) the characteristic ferns found were *Pityrogramma sulphurea* and *tartarea*, *Blechnum occidentale*, *Pteris longifolia*, *Anemia hirsuta*, *Notholaena trichomanoides*, *Cheilanthes microphylla*, and *Trismeria trifoliata*. One of the two native species of *Adiantum*, (*A. concinnum*) found in this part of the island, was discovered a few miles east of Papine. These ferns also characterized the flora along the road to Newcastle.

A few days were spent at Hollymount (altitude, 2000 to 3000 feet) in the center of the island. Here the ferns for the most part were representatives of the genera *Dryopteris*, *Polystichum*, *Adiantum*, and *Tectaria*. The roadsides both here and at Moneague and St. Ann's Bay, later visited, were lined with *Anemia adiantifolia* and *Adiantum tenerum*. Occasionally unusual forms of *Polypodium* would be found, twining about trees and trailing over rocks.

Over 500 species of ferns and fern-allies are recorded from Jamaica. Many of these are very local and but seldom collected. In the two weeks the writer spent in fern-hunting 137 species were found. In the list appended the stations given merely represent localities from which specimens were collected and are not to be considered as limiting the range of the species to those stations. Several sets were collected of which one has been presented to the United States National Museum, another to the Rochester Academy of Science, and a third to the American Fern Society. The writer still has on hand several specimens which he will be glad to exchange with members of the Fern Society.

In the *Fern Bulletin* of July, 1900, Mr. Willard N. Clute commenced the publication of a list of fernworts collected in Jamaica. Comparison of his list with mine is somewhat difficult, as recent study has resulted in the formation of new species and in alterations of genera. Eliminating certain genera in which these difficulties are particularly pronounced, together with *Lycopodium* and *Selaginella* of which I find no reference in the *Fern Bulletin*, we find that Clute's list records 193 species while mine has 118. His list contains about 112 species not found in mine, while mine contains about 37 not listed by him. About 80 species are common to both. Among the filmy ferns and in the genus *Asplenium* Mr. Clute's net gain was especially large. In comparing these lists it must be remembered that his investigations covered the eastern portion of the island alone while mine extended over the central portion as well; on the other hand he spent considerably more time in the island.

Forrest Shreve, in a work entitled "A Mortane Rain-forest," published by the Carnegie Institute in 1914, gives a very detailed account of Cinchona and includes a list of the Pteridophytes he gathered there. A com-

parison of his list of ferns with mine shows that he collected 90 species as compared with my 82 and that he gathered 43 not found by me, while I gathered 35 not found by him. Species common to both lists number 47.

In conclusion I wish to express my very great thanks to Mr. William Harris, Director of the Public Gardens of Jamaica, for his kindness in permitting me to stay at Cinchona and for the very valuable aid which he rendered me in many ways, and to Mr. W. R. Maxon, of the United States National Museum, for making the determinations of the ferns.

Hymenophyllaceae

TRICHOMANES

1. *T. CRISPUM* L. A large species. Sir John's Peak, 5800 ft. (228)
2. *T. RADICANS* Swartz. In dense woods. Pinnae variously cut. Morce's Gap and Hollymount. (283, 432)
3. *T. RIGIDUM* Swartz. Along trail to Morce's Gap. (303)

HYMENOPHYLLUM

4. *H. ASPLENIOIDES* Swartz. A delicate filmy fern with fronds but slightly cut. On trees, Sir John's Peak, 5900 ft. (312)
5. *H. FUCOIDES* Swartz. Not common. Growing on trees along the trail to Sir John's Peak, 5700 ft. (237)
6. *H. POLYANTHOS* Swartz. A common fern on trees. There is great variation in the outline of the pinnae. (237a, 296, 304, 313)
7. *H. SERICEUM* Swartz. Common on trees along the Sir John's Peak trail and at Morce's Gap. It has very woolly fronds. (245)

Cyatheaceae

CULCITA

8. *C. CONIIFOLIA* (Hook.) Maxon. Along trail to Sir John's Peak, 5600 ft. (249a)

CYATHEA

9. *C. FURFURACEA* Baker. Common along the trail to Morce's Gap. (298)
 10. *C. PUBESCENS* Mett. A large tree-fern. Morce's Gap. (287)

ALSOPHILA

11. *A. QUADRIPINNATA* (Gmel.) C. Chr. Sir John's Peak, 5500 ft. (249)

Polypodiaceae

DRYOPTERIS

12. *D. ASPLENIOIDES* (Swartz) Kuntze. Cinchona, about 5000 ft. (171)
 13. *D. ASTEROTHRIX* (Fée) C. Chr. Hollymount woods. (439)
 14. *D. CORDATA* (Fée) Urban. A species which, according to Maxon, "is nowhere very common in the West Indies and decidedly uncommon in Jamaica." Hollymount. (469)
 15. *D. EFFUSA* (Swartz) Urban. Fairly common at lower altitudes. Content trail near Gordon Town. Hollymount. (336, 458)
 16. *D. GUADELUPENSIS* (Wikstr.) C. Chr. In crevices of rocks, Port Antonio. (536)
 17. *D. HETEROCLITA* (Desv.) C. Chr. Along the Morce's Gap trail about a mile north of the market-place. Sir John's Peak trail, 5100 ft. (214, 255)
 18. *D. HIRTA* (Swartz) Kuntze. Hollymount woods. (430)

19. *D. NORMALIS* C. Chr. Along roadside near Papine. Hollymount woods. (98, 449)
20. *D. OBLITERATA* (Swartz) C. Chr. At Hollymount along the road to Moneague. But one specimen secured. (409)
21. *D. OLIGOCARPA* (Willd.) Kuntze. In Cinchona woods, 5000 ft. (261)
22. *D. PATENS* (Swartz) Kuntze. Newcastle, about 2500 ft. (357)
23. *D. PATULA* (Swartz) Underw. Morce's Gap. Not common. (625)
24. *D. REPTANS* (Gmel.) C. Chr. Trail to Morce's Gap; Hollymount-Moneague road. A variable species, one form being found at Ewarton (485a) which is decidedly prostrate and with much shorter pinnae. (306, 485)
25. *D. SAGITTATA* (Swartz) C. Chr. Hollymount woods. (421)
26. *D. SANCTA* (L.) Kuntze. Grows in thick clumps in dense woods near Hollymount. (439)
27. *D. SERRA* (Swartz) Kuntze. Along road to Newcastle, about 2700 ft. (358). A form approaching *D. oligophylla* Maxon (503) was found at Roaring River Falls.
28. *D. SERRULATA* (Swartz) C. Chr. Along Hollymount-Moneague road. (483)
29. *D. TETRAGONA* (Swartz) Urban. Frequent at lower altitudes. Along road three miles east of Gordon Town; Roaring River Falls. (320, 501)
30. *D. VILLOSA* (L.) Kuntze. Morce's Gap. (624)

POLYSTICHUM

31. *P. AMBIGUUM* Maxon. Of this specimen Maxon says, "This is a puzzling form. probably referable to *Polystichum ambiguum* Maxon, but verging toward *P. Christianae* (Jenman) Maxon." Hollymount. (470)

32. *P. CHRISTIANAE* (Jenman) Maxon. Hollymount woods. (425)
33. *P. DENTICULATUM* (Swartz) J. Smith. Frequent along Sir John's Peak trail, 5800 ft. (225)
34. *P. STRUTHIONIS* Maxon. Common along fairly open trails at Cinchona. Morce's Gap. (203)
35. *P. POLYSTICHIFORMIS* (Fée) Maxon. Woods along trail to Morce's Gap. (211, 623)
36. *P. RHIZOPHORUM* (Jenman) Maxon. Hollymount-Moneague road. (474)
37. *P. TRIANGULUM* (L.) Fée. Variable. On rocks at Moneague and in woods near Ewarton. (412, 444, 516)

NEPHROLEPIS

38. *N. BISERRATA* (Swartz) Schott. One specimen found at Moneague. (518)
39. *N. CORDIFOLIA* (L.) Presl. Common in open places at Cinchona. (198)

TECTARIA

40. *T. CICUTARIA* (L.) Copel. Hollymount woods. (433)
41. *T. CORIANDRIFOLIA* (Swartz) Underw. Hollymount-Moneague road. (484)
42. *T. HERACLEIFOLIA* (Willd.) Underw. Variable. In open woods, Ewarton. (408, 438)
43. *T. MARTINICENSIS* (Spreng.) Copel. Near spring, three miles north of Ewarton. (405)

CAMPTODIUM

44. *C. PEDATUM* (Desv.) Fée. Hollymount woods. (443)

ODONTOSORIA

45. *O. JENMANI* Maxon. Common at Cinchona, the plants climbing over shrubs. (178, 613, 614)

DENNSTAEDTIA

46. *D. CICUTARIA* (Swartz) Moore. Large fern. Common. Morce's Gap. (282)

DIPLAZIUM

47. *D. CENTRIPETALE* Baker. Sir John's Peak trail, 5400 ft. (239)
48. *D. COSTALE* Swartz. In a shady gully near Morce's Gap (277)
49. *D. SEMIHASTATUM* (Kunze) C. Chr. Along the trail to Morce's Gap. A most beautiful species. (218)
50. *D. WILSONII* (Baker) Diels. In a shady gully near Morce's Gap. Only one specimen found. (279)

ASPLENIUM

51. *A. ABSCISSUM* Willd. Frequent at Cinchona and Hollymount. (217, 480)
52. *A. ALATUM* Humb. & Bonpl. A marked species with its broadly winged rachis. In dense gully at Morce's Gap. (280)
53. *A. AURITUM* Swartz. Hollymount-Moneague road. (481)
54. *A. CIRRHATUM* Rich. The fronds root at the tip as in our *Camptosorus*. Several well-marked varieties were collected. Cinchona. (216, 258)
55. *A. DENTATUM* L. Along Hollymount-Moneague road. (479)
56. *A. FRAGRANS* Swartz. A delicately cut fern. Sir John's Peak trail, about 5500 ft. (248)
57. *A. PRAEMORSUM* Swartz. A very striking species. Scarce. In dense woods along Morce's Gap trail. (300)
58. *A. RESILIENS* Kunze. Cinchona, about 5000 ft. (187)

GYMNOPTERIS

59. *G. RUFA* (L.) Bernh. A soft, velvety fern. In gully near Papine. (103)

LOMARIA

60. *L. LINEATA* (Swartz) Willd. Frequent in open parts of Sir John's Peak trail. (244)
61. *L. POLYPODIOIDES* (Swartz) Desv. Sir John's Peak trail, about 5800 ft. (230)

BLECHNUM

62. *B. OCCIDENTALE* L. A very common fern found everywhere. (182)
63. *B. OCCIDENTALE* var. *MINOR* Hook. Open places at Cinchona. (196)

FILIX

64. *F. FRAGILIS* (L.) Underw. Cinchona, near house. (311)

ANOPTERIS

65. *A. HEXAGONA* (L.) C. Chr. In densest portions of gully in Mt. Diabolo region. (438)

ADIANTUM

66. *A. CONCINNUM* H.B.K. On rocky banks of road east of Gordon Town. (331)
67. *A. CRISTATUM* L. In gully near Papine. (133) A form quite different, from Hollymount, has been tentatively placed here. (413)
68. *A. CUNEATUM* L. This has been introduced at Cinchona from Brazil. (546)
69. *A. DELTOIDEUM* Swartz. In crevices of rocks, Port Antonio. (537)
70. *A. FRAGILE* Swartz. Hollymount-Moneague road. (478)

71. *A. LATIFOLIUM* Lam. Along roadside a mile south of Port Antonio. (535)
72. *A. MACROPHYLLUM* Swartz. A handsome fern with unusually broad pinnae. (565)
73. *A. MELANOLEUCUM* Willd. Very common along roadsides at St. Ann's Bay. A great variation exists in the size of the pinnules. (455, 498, 510, 576)
74. *A. PULVERULENTUM* L. Quite common in Hollymount woods. (410)
75. *A. PULVERULENTUM* var. *CAUDATUM* Jenman. Hollymount woods. (437)
76. *A. TENERUM* Swartz. Frequent at Ewarton, Moneague, and St. Ann's Bay. (395, 502, 523)
77. *A. TRAPEZIFORME* L. A handsome fern with exceedingly large pinnules. Hollymount woods. (502a)
78. *A.* sp. Apparently a distinct species but as yet undetermined. In open places near Papine. (107)

HYPOLEPIS

79. *H. NIGRESCENS* Hook. Along trail to Morce's Gap. (282a)

PITYROGRAMMA

80. *P. CALOMELAENA* (L.) Link. Along roadside, Papine. (140)
81. *P. SULPHUREA* (Swartz) Maxon. One of the most beautiful ferns in the island, its fronds deep-green above with yellow powder beneath. It well bears the common name of "gold fern." At frequent intervals along the Content trail from 3000 to 1500 feet. (335)
82. *P. TARTAREA* (Cav.) Maxon. A much stouter fern with white powder beneath. Common at Cinchona. (197)

CHEILANTHES

83. *C. MICROPHYLLA* Swartz. Common in dry places. Long Mt., near Kingston; on stone fences, St. Ann's Bay. (39)

NOTHOLAENA

84. *N. TRICHOMANOIDES* (L.) R. Br. Content trail near the Yallis River. (334a)
85. *N. TRICHOMANOIDES* var. *SUBNUDA* Jenman. On rocks in open gully east of Papine. (108)

PTERIS

86. *P. GRANDIFOLIA* L. A large handsome once-pinnate fern with pinnae a foot long. Hollymount. (445)
87. *P. LONGIFOLIA* L. Common at various altitudes. Papine. (141, 250, 627)
88. *P. QUADRIAURITA* Retz. (form). Another striking member of this genus. Newcastle, about 2700 ft. (357)

HISTIOPTERIS

89. *H. INCISA* (Thunb.) J. Smith. In open places along the trail to Sir John's Peak. 5400 ft. (242a)

PTERIDIUM

90. *P. AQUILINUM* (L.) Kuhn (form). In open places, Cinchona, forming very dense masses along the trail to Sir John's Peak. (242)

PAESIA

91. *P. VISCOSA* St. Hil. Open places, Cinchona. (256)

POLYPODIUM

92. *P. ANGUSTIFOLIUM* Swartz. A peculiar fern with long, entire, very narrow fronds. Morce's Gap; in crevices of rocks at Hollymount. (306a, 475)

93. *P. AUREUM* L. var. ? One specimen found on a tree near Moneague. (454)
94. *P. CRASSIFOLIUM* L. A fern with entire fronds often three feet in length and a half a foot broad. Trail to Morce's Gap. (207)
95. *P. CRETATUM* Maxon. A dainty fern found on trees on Sir John's Peak at 5800 ft. (315)
96. *P. CULTRATUM* Willd. Depending from trunks of trees. Margins of pinnae very ciliate. Sir John's Peak trail, 5800 ft. (227)
97. *P. CURVATUM* Swartz. Trail to Morce's Gap. (209)
98. *P. DELITESCENS* Maxon. About an inch in height. On trees, Sir John's Peak trail, 5700 ft. (236)
99. *P. LANCEOLATUM* L. Sir John's Peak trail, 5100 ft. (253)
100. *P. LORICEUM* L. In open places, Cinchona, about 5000 ft. (184)
101. *P. LYCOPODIOIDES* L. Winding about trunks of trees, Moneague. (515)
102. *P. MARGINELLUM* Swartz. A fern with entire fronds growing in clumps on trees near the summit of Sir John's Peak. 6000 ft. (231, 319)
103. *P. MYOSUROIDES* Swartz. One of the smallest ferns collected. Scarcely an inch tall. On trees near summit of Sir John's Peak. (316a)
104. *P. PECTINATUM* L. Along trail to Morce's Gap, about a mile north of market-place. (204)
105. *P. PHYLLITIDIS* L. With long, leathery simple fronds, bearing very small fruit-dots. (428a)
106. *P. PILOSELLOIDES* L. Climbing over rocks near the juncture of the Hollymount and Ewarton roads. (465)
107. *P. PLUMULA* H.B.K. In open places, Cinchona. In gully near Papine. (105, 204a)

108. *P. POLYPODIOIDES* (L.) A. S. Hitchc. Common at lower altitudes. Papine and Long Mt., near Kingston. (37, 140)
109. *P. REPENS* Aubl. Fronds one to two feet high. Winding about trees at Hollymount. (428)
110. *P. SUSPENSUM* L. Winding about trees with fronds hanging downward, forming thick masses. A very characteristic fern of the deep, cool forests along the trail up Sir John's Peak. (226)
111. *P. TRICHOMANOIDES* Swartz. On trees near the summit of Sir John's Peak. (316)

OLEANDRA

112. *O. ARTICULATA* (Swartz) Presl. Fronds shiny, resembling a *Polypodium*. Twining about trees. Hollymount. (427)

OLFERSIA

113. *O. CERVINA* (L.) Kuntze. Hollymount. (450, 426)

ELAPHOGLOSSUM

114. *E. CHARTACEUM* (Baker) C. Chr. Sir John's Peak trail, 5500 ft. (241)
115. *E. CINCHONAE* Underw. Cinchona, about 5000 ft. (206)
116. *E. HIRTUM* (Swartz) C. Chr. Thickly covered with light brown scales. On trees near summit of Sir John's Peak, 6000 ft. (232)
117. *E. LATIFOLIUM* Swartz. Sir John's Peak trail, 5500 ft. (241a)
118. *E. MUSCOSUM* (Swartz) Moore. Morce's Gap trail. Specimens in fruit seem to be scarce. (209a)
119. *E. VILLOSUM* (Swartz) J. Smith. Covered with long hairs. At summit of Sir John's Peak, 6100 ft. (232a)

TRISMERIA

120. *T. TRIFOLIATA* (L.) Diels. Papine: Newcastle.
(110)

STENOCHLAENA

121. *S.* sp. Sterile fronds only. Hollymount.
(434)

Gleicheniaceae

DICRANOPTERIS

122. *D. BANCROFTII* (Hook.) Underw. Sir John's Peak trail, 5400 ft. (251)
123. *D. BIFIDA* (Willd.) Maxon. In open places, Cinchona. (588)
124. *D. JAMAICENSIS* Underw. Open places along trail to Sir John's Peak, 5900 ft. (235)
125. *D. PECTINATA* (Willd.) Underw. Common at Cinchona. A form of this was collected, verging toward *D. flexuosa*. (210)

Schizaeaceae

ANEMIA

126. *A. ADIANTIFOLIA* Swartz. Common along roadsides from Ewarton to St. Ann's Bay and Roaring River Falls. (441)
127. *A. HIRSUTA* Swartz. On dry banks along roadsides from Gordon Town to Newcastle. (369)

Marattiaceae

MARATTIA

128. *M. ALATA* Swartz. A large fern along trail to Sir John's Peak, about 5800 ft. (219)

Ophioglossaceae

BOTRYCHIUM

129. *B. DICHRONUM* Underw. In moist woods, Sir John's Peak trail, 5500 ft. Somewhat resembling our *B. virginianum*. (240)

130. *B. UNDERWOODIANA* Maxon. One specimen found about two miles east of Cinchona. (616)

Lycopodiaceae

LYCOPODIUM

131. *L. CLAVATUM* L. Common at Cinchona. (212)
 132. *L. CURVATUM* Swartz. Frequent along trail to Morce's Gap. (213b)
 133. *L. FAWCETTII* Lloyd & Underw. Not common. Cinchona. (213a)
 134. *L. JUSSIAEI* Desv. Two miles east of Cinchona. Along Sir John's Peak trail (204)
 135. *L. REFLEXUM* Lam. Frequent at Cinchona and Newcastle. (257, 387)
 136. *L. TAXIFOLIUM* Swartz. Bears a superficial resemblance to Ground Hemlock. Near summit of Sir John's Peak. 6000 ft. (327)

Selaginellaceae

SELAGINELLA

137. *S. DIDYMOSTACHYA* (Desv.) Spring. Trail to Morce's gap. (213d)

A large striking *Selagineita* of a bluish-green color is found as an escape at Hollymount. (466)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.